

THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1892.

No. 3197

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

BANKS.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital \$1,000,000

Subscribed Capital \$30,000

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

D. Gillies, Esq. Chow Tung Shang, Esq.

Chia Kit Shan, Esq. W. Wotton, Esq.

C. J. Hirst, Esq. Kwan Ho Chuen, Esq.

Chief Manager.

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN
LONDON:—

THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Esq.—Messrs. Dent

Palmer & Co.

JOHN BUTTERY, Esq.—Messrs. John Butter &

Co.

C. B. STUART-WORTLEY, Esq. M.P., for Hallam.

GEO. MUNRO, Manager.

BANKERS:

The Alliance Bank (Limited).

The Commercial Bank of Scotland.

Yokohama—D. FRASER, Manager.

Shanghai—C. J. GALLOWAY, Manager.

Amoy—J. ANDERSON, Manager.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—opened. Money

received on Deposit. Drafts issued. Bills

purchased and collected. Advances made on

Securities or goods in neutral Godowns. Usual

Bank Agency business undertaken.

Interest for 12 months' Fixed, 5 per cent.

Interest for 6 months' Fixed, 4 per cent.

Interest for 3 months' Fixed, 3 per cent.

Interest for 1 month's Fixed, 2 per cent.

Interest for 1 month's Fixed, 1 per cent.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1892.

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUCKSHANK & CO., LIMITED.

DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE and MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS, AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS, WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS

&c., &c., &c.

WE have the pleasure to announce that this Company, formed and registered in Hongkong, has taken over the Businesses hitherto carried on here and elsewhere by Messrs. DAKIN BROS., of CHINA, LIMITED, and Messrs. CRUCKSHANK & CO., LIMITED, together with all ASSETS and LIABILITIES.

The support hitherto given to the late Firms will, we trust, be continued to us.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 1st July, 1892.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

WE invite attention to the following Brands, all of which are excellent quality and good value for the money.

The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best growths at moderate prices.

In ordering, it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use).

	Per doz.	Per Case.	Per Bot.
A Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule	10	\$1.00	
B Vintage, superior quality, Red Capsule	12	1.10	
C Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule	14	1.25	
D Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled)	18	1.50	

SHERRIES.

	Per doz.	Per Case.	Per Bot.
A Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule	6	0.60	
B Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule	7.50	0.75	
C Mansanilla, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule	10	1.00	
C Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule	10	1.10	
D Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old Wine, White Seal Capsule	12	1.10	
E Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled)	14	1.25	

CLARETS.

	Per doz.	Per Case.	Per Bot.
A Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule	4	\$4.50	
B St. Estephe, Red Capsule	4.50	5.00	
C St. Julien, Red Capsule	7	7.50	
D La Rose, Red Capsule	11	12.00	

MADEIRA, HOCK AND CHAMPAGNES.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE VARIOUS BRANDS IN STOCK ON APPLICATION.

	Per doz.	Per Case.	Per Bot.
A Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule	13	\$1.20	
B Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule	15	1.40	
C Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule	20	1.75	
D Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac	18.75	2.00	
E Vintage, Red Capsule	30	2.50	

SCOTCH WHISKY.

	Per doz.	Per Case.	Per Bot.
A Thorne's Blend, White Capsule	8	0.75	
B Watson's Glenorchy, Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark	8	0.75	
C Watson's Abberlour-Glenlivet, Red Capsule with Name and Trade Mark	8	0.75	
D Watson's H K D Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule	10	1.00	
E Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule	12	1.10	

IRISH WHISKY.

	Per doz.	Per Case.	Per Bot.
A John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule	8	0.75	
B John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule	10	1.00	
C John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule	12	1.10	
D Genuine Bourbon Whisky, fine old, Red Capsule with Name	10	1.00	

GIN.

	Per doz.	Per Case.	Per Bot.
A Fine Old Tom, White Capsule	4.50	4.50	
B Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule	4.50	4.50	
C Fine A. V. H. Geneva	5.25	5.50	

RUM.

	Per doz.	Per Case.	Per Bot.
A Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule	12	1.00	
B Good Leeward Island	\$1.50	per Gallon	

LIQUEURS.

	Per doz.	Per Case.	Per Bot.
A Benedictine Maraschino Curacao Herring's Cherry Cordial Chartreuse Dr. Siger's Angostura Bitter, &c.			

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1892.

For Sale.

NOW READY.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" FOR 1892.

THIS Valuable Work, with many NEW ADDITIONS and IMPROVEMENTS, IS NOW READY.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

Orders for Copies of THE "HONGKONG DIRECTORY" may be sent to the following Agents—

HONGKONG, Mr. W. Brewer.
" Messrs. F. Blackhead & Co.
" Messrs. Henemann, Herbst & Co.
" Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited.
" Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.
" The Hongkong Trading Co. Ltd.
" Miss Yu Tong, Hollywood Road.

MACAO, Messrs. A. A. de Melo & Co.
AMOY, and, Messrs. N. Moale & Co., Ltd.
FOOCHOW, Mr. H. W. Churchill.
SHANGHAI, Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited.
ERN PORTS, Shanghai.

JAPAN, Yokohama.
BANGKOK, The Siam Free Press Office.
SINGAPORE, Messrs. Sayle & Co., Limited.
PARIS and, Messrs. Amédée Prince & Co.
LONDON, to

" THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, Fetter's Hill, Hongkong, January 23rd, 1892.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by a remittance of 10s. per 1,000 words, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the "Hongkong Telegraph" will always be open for the discussion by correspondents of all questions of general public interest, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor will not in any way hold himself responsible for the publication of any article.

" ANTI-JOBERRY!" Don't know whether there is a public meeting about the elections, but we agree with you that the leaders in this ballot-box business should have been prepared to go to the whole hog or none."

THE steam yacht *Sunbeam* has been wrecked in Admiralty Gulf (Australia), her crew arriving at Broome in the yacht's whaleboat. The *Sunbeam* was late the property of Lord Castelbough and Mr. Streeter.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—The Mission steam-launch *Day Spring* will call alongside vessels holding code pennant C, between 9 and 10.30 a.m. on Sunday, to convey men ashore to the 11 o'clock service, returning about 12.30 p.m.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s Royal mail steamer *Empress of Japan*, Capt. G. A. Lee, arrived at Shanghai on Thursday last at 4 a.m. and left again at 3 p.m. for this port, where she may be expected to arrive at 9 a.m. on Monday next.

EIGHTY Chinese and Eurasian youths, competitors for forty-dollar interpreter jobs (one in the Registrar-General's office, the other in the Harbour office) were examined at the City Hall to-day by Dr. Elton, the R.G. and others. Quite a large waiting lottery was got up on the result.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than Three o'clock as follows:

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for publication must be addressed to the "Editor" and not to the "Manager."

The "Hongkong Telegraph" has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be learnt on application.

The "Hongkong Telegraph's" number at the Telephone Central Exchange is No. 1. Telegraphic address—"Telegraph" Hongkong.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is published daily at 2.30 p.m. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before 3.30 will oblige us by at once communicating with the Manager.

Subscribers to The "Hongkong Telegraph" are respectfully reminded that all Subscriptions are payable in advance.

BIRTH.

On the 16th July, at Hongkong, the wife of Captain G. ANDERSON, S.S. *Devawongse*, of a son.

[733]

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1892.

TELEGRAMS.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

LONDON, July 8th.

One hundred and forty Tories, nineteen Unionists, one hundred and twelve Liberals, one Parnellite and two Anti-Parnellites have been elected. The Tories have gained eleven seats and the Unionists four.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK.

The Directors of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China notify that the probable losses will amount to sixty-five thousand pounds sterling, though the losses of the Bank since the accounts were published are unimportant.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

July 14th.

Elected—228 Tories.

40 Unionists.

215 Liberals.

7 Parnellites.

43 Anti-Parnellites.

Mr. Gladstone has been re-elected by a majority of 700.

[This gives the retiring party a majority so far, by 568 to 264, and 138 elections still to come. Prospects are not bright for the new Parliament, whatever party be in power.]

THE polling at the various places where the ballot-boxes are placed has been going on since the past two days; some of the boxes being crammed with papers by noon-to-day—especially the box at Falconer's. We are very glad to know this for it will encourage the "Noble Few" to struggle onward and leave no stone unturned until the goal is reached—the goal of freedom, of legality, and peace. What Sir William Robinson and his satellites think of the leaders does not matter two shaws to any one but themselves, but what the Official Phalanx and the brain-brained miscreants who cluster around that abject "boss" think of the situation, and of themselves for driving this born Briton to adopt such a step in sheer defiance of their outraged rights and privileges is what the British Government (the Government that gets into power at the general elections now going on at some) will doubtless know before many months have gone by. And then a question (possibly several searching questions) will be asked by one or two sturdy "Liberals" with a view to enlightening the world on a subject that affects the interests of tens of thousands of Britons and should have been pushed to the front long, long ago. "Better late than never" is a maxim verified in this connection and from which those who have actively interested themselves in this matter may derive some comfort, for although ultra-explosive in the past the British residents in this colony have at last become more or less imbued with a sense of the importance of their true position—as important section of the greatest, wealthiest and most powerful community the world has yet known (the loyal subjects of a Queen on whose dominions the sun is but to set).

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

"ENGINEER'S" letter on "Copper Jock" is held over, as we cannot answer it satisfactorily just now.

Mr. F. N. UPTON of Kobe has filed a petition in bankruptcy. The first meeting of creditors was held on July 1st, and the public examination on July 11th.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s Royal mail steamer *Empress of India* arrived at Kobe yesterday at 6.30 p.m., and left at noon to-day for Yokohama.

J. G. F. BUCKLE, a Cadet from Downing Street, has been pitchforked into the position of Deputy Superintendent of Police! More of this "job" later on.

ANOTHER steamer for sale.—The once popular Australian liner *Tanundoo* will be sold by auction in Singapore on the 15th proximo.

THE "Peking Gazette" is of opinion that "fact and diplomacy, if adopted at an earlier stage might have avoided all the costly ruinous romps" in Peking.

WE are informed by the agents (Messrs. Dr. Howell, Carrill & Co.) that the "Mogul" liner *Silk* left Singapore for this port to-day, and is due on or about the 2nd inst.

THE wreck of the steamer *Royalist* was put up for auction at Singapore on the 9th, but after the bidding had reached \$500 it was bought in, subsequently being sold privately for \$1,200.

A MAN arrested in connection with the recent Pokfulam Road highway robbery was brought before the magistrate this morning and, after formal evidence of arrest, remained for a week.

A COOK captured on board the *Hutton* yesterday with six revolvers and 200 rounds of ammunition in his possession was found exactly five dollars at the Police Court this morning.

It is reported from Australia that Mercantile Marine Officers employed on the coast have received an all-round advance in their pay, of £1, which brings their wages up to £22. Earnings are approximately. Barling's

suited to the number of men to be maintained.

A SOCIALIST named Charles Eckersall, who poison himself at Manchester the other day, left a letter in which he wrote: "Since Old England has become the dungeon of Europe, native labor must find employment for the worms in a culicle's grave. All this is our glorious social system!" "Is a disgrace to Europe!"

AT a Court-martial held on board H.M.S. *Severn*, on the 1st instant at Yokohama, John Connell, A. B. of H.M.S. *Pallas*, was found guilty of insubordination, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and to be dismissed from her Majesty's service. The prisoner will be sent by the first opportunity to Hongkong to serve his time.

WHEN they asked Dr. Edward Everett Hale, recently, the secret of keeping sound at the age of seventy, he said: "First, never do anything yourself which you can get another to do for you

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"Schuster" or Shyster, from the German *schuster*, i.e., a tickish knave; one who carries on any business, especially legal business in a dishonest way, hence the fine of \$200, imposed by a Cosmetic Gentleman upon the gentleman of the noble (?) German bank, was illegal, because the former was no legal business man.

I beg to inclose my card.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
A CONSTANT READER OF THE
"TELEGRAPH."

Hongkong, July 16th, 1892.

THE "BANGKOK TIMES" LIBEL CASE.

The British Consular Court at Bangkok sat on the 20th June to hear a suit for damages for libel brought by Santo Monti and Agostino Castello against Mr. Charles Thorne, editor and co-proprietor of the *Bangkok Times*. Mr. E. H. French, Consul, presided, and the trial took place before a jury. Messrs. E. B. Michell and G. C. de Souza (barristers-at-law) appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. W. A. G. Tilleke, solicitor, represented the defendant.

Mr. Michell opened the proceedings by reading the petition setting forth the alleged libel the substance of which comes to representing that "Bangkok (meaning the part of Bangkok then inhabited by the plaintiffs) is gaining a pretty unenviable notoriety just now on account of the influx during the last few weeks of some half dozen Frenchmen and Indians—meaning amongst others the plaintiffs—who are generally and not improperly regarded as thoroughly bad characters."

The plaintiffs considered these statements reflected upon them, and claimed \$2,000 damages. After hearing the addresses of counsel, the evidence, and a summing up by the judge, who said that the article was not privileged, the jury found as follows:—We are of opinion that the article is distinctly libelous, but that no evidence has been brought forward to connect the statements made with either of the plaintiffs, or that they have suffered any injury therefrom. We therefore find for the defendant.

Mr. Tilleke applied for costs, which were granted.

PUBLIC AUDITORS.

(From Sydney *Sunday Times*)

Seven men are sentenced to seven years' penal servitude each, two others receive a sentence of five years each, two more awaiting their trial, while three others have disappeared. Nemesis knows not whether. This is a brilliant record truly, and it taken as a thermometeric indication of the influence wielded by Christian organisations on the moral consciousness of the commercial world, points to a deplorable lack of active vitality and a weakness in their forces. Nor does contemplation of the effects wrought by the machinations of these commercial vampires offer any consolation. What practical benefit or satisfaction is it to the hundreds of duped artisans, skilled widows, defrauded investors, and others, that their victimisers are now gaol-birds instead of city vultures?

It is any comfort to reflect that they are branded with shame and a broad arrow, that felony is indelibly burnt into their characters for life, and that they can no longer plunder honest people! Even the crumb of comfort which such vipers may supply is rendered unpalatable by the knowledge that the victims still have to contribute by taxation to feed, clothe, and house the men who have robbed and wronged them. Nor is it sooth to ponder on the *modus operandi* by which they have been fooled. First come seductive promises by promoters, who, instead of being baited with that inherent dishonesty which is said to be universally characteristic of human nature, are to all appearance bursting with a philanthropic desire to pour money into the pockets of their fellow citizens. Then—the energetic brokers, with charming suavity and persuasive eloquence entice their clientele to plunk down the coin. Luxuriously furnished offices, gold leaf and paint ad lib., on the windows, and plenty of advertisements in which figures made to order are conspicuously displayed—these follow, and all goes on swimmingly. Perhaps at the end of the first year a 10 per cent. dividend is declared, which giddens the hearts of shareholders, who, in the bliss of their ignorance, dream not that the capital they have supplied is the source of the dividend. Things go merrily while they last, but it is not very long before an unpleasant whisper is born on the breeze, followed by rumors more ominous still, until the crash comes, and the whole bubble bursts. Then there is anger, excitement, cursing, weeping, adjournments, meetings and general confusion, and the lawyers step in, and they are about the only individuals who really profit in the long run unless we except the official liquidators. Is it not true in the face of the experiences of the last few months that something more practical than talking was done? What with swindles, conspiracies, embezzlements, falsified returns, salted balance-sheets, wild cat companies, &c., we cannot tell at present at what percentage below par our reputation—as a community—for commercial prudence may be correctly gauged. But, moralising over the effects, without endeavouring practically to at least minimise the cause, is as useless as attempting to divert a stream with lattice work. But if we can suggest any tangible and feasible means which will in their operation more adequately safeguard the interests of the public and tend to protect them from the rapacious villainy of scheming hypocritical financial wolves in sheep's clothing, there is practical good attainable. Facts palpably demonstrate that this may be effected by a systematic reform in the matter of auditing. The audit of public companies' affairs is notoriously loose, and the deficiency of qualification is a glaring factor. A man may be the holder of a few shares in a company, and is the majority of companies if he is not a shareholder he is not qualified. The question is not whether his professional or business qualifications fit him to act in the capacity of auditor, that is apparently a secondary consideration, but because forsooth he is the holder of a few shares, and can get votes, he is elected. No wonder shareholders get so well stuffed. It would be far better if auditors were appointed who are not shareholders. The necessity exists for the passing of an Act creating first a public auditor, to be appointed by Government, whose duty it would be to periodically inspect the books, securities, and investments of every public company, and to have power to walk into any company's office at any time he chose, without notice, and conduct his audit. This is done in America in connection with insurance companies, and it would be found to work admirably here. The Act should further provide that no person could legally act as auditor unless he had first passed, by examination, a standard of proficiency to be fixed by the Act; which should also provide for the appointment of examiners. The objection will be made that this course will entail expense to the country. It need not cost the country a penny if properly carried out. Let every auditor or public accountant pay a fee—it would not need to be high—and have a licence issued to him. Lawyers, surveyors and others have to pass examinations before they can practise, and yet in this

financial world incompetency may even be able to command a premium. And, further, auditors should be held legally responsible for the correctness of the balance-sheets to which their names are attached, and such responsibility be weighted by the attachment of penalties. If this was done, a public auditor appointed, auditor and accountants required to pass an examination, and none but duly qualified and licensed auditors allowed to practice, we should soon find the commercial atmosphere clearer and purer, and the doors to rascality, embezzlement, conspiracy and wild-cat business not so easy to open. What is the cost to the country of persecuting Howe, the two Millers, Flaxley, Smith, Halford, Low, Addy and Smifit, to which has to be added the cost of their maintenance in gaol during their respective terms of incarceration? The amount of that would pay a public auditor a handsome salary for as many years, to say nothing of the amount which might have been saved to the individual sufferers. As companies publish statements and balance-sheets which are sworn to be correct, no honest company will have the slightest objection to the suggested audit by an officer responsible to Government, but we can quite understand companies of placent stability evincing an antipathy to any independent inspection, which might very considerably alter estimate of liabilities, squeeze the stuffing out of their nominal assets, and call upon the public to the actual amount of paid-up capital on which they are trading. If the list of delinquents brought in so appalling and startling, we wonder what it would be if those still under the cover of darkness were exposed to the scrutiny of the public gaze. We unhesitatingly and with good reason assert that if there were a Government auditor of public companies to-morrow more than one company would either be made to close up or compelled to provide more than their present three figures of paid-up capital, though their business prospects show a nominal record of six figures. Is it wise to wait for the next smash or take practical steps at once?

ELI PERKINS.

The American humorist Eli Perkins (Melville D. Landen) is now touring in Japan, and has given way to temptation in the local papers as follows:—

"Yankee alertness reminds me of a short courtship which took place at Ohio way."

"Widder Jenkins," said an Ohio farmer, as he hustled into her house one morning, "I am a man of business. I am worth \$10,000, and want you for a wife. I give you three minutes in which to answer."

"I don't want ten seconds, old man," she replied, as she shook out the disc club. "I'm a woman of business, worth \$10,000, and I wouldn't marry you if you were the last man on earth. I give you a minute and a half to get out!"

Talking of shop he proposed to us a conundrum as to the difference between printing and publishing, and thus solved it anecdotally:—

"A beautiful young lady went to Mr. Carleton, the publisher, to get him to print a book for her."

"You mean to publish your book, don't you?" asked Mr. Carleton.

"Well, now, what is the difference between printing and publishing a book?" asked the young lady, opening her eyes bewilderingly, as young ladies often do.

"Why, the difference between publishing and printing," said Mr. Carleton, "is simply this: if I should print a kiss of a beautiful young lady's cheek it would simply be private printing; but if I should go out and tell the whole world about it, that would be publishing, and the meanest kind of publishing, too."

"I should like so," said the young lady.

The ball thus set rolling, Mr. Perkins gradually got set and scored highly.

"Two of our best American stories," said he, "originated with Gen. Butler. Ten years ago I wrote how Gen. Butler went into a hospital in Washington not long before, to express sympathy with the patients."

"What is the matter with you, my man?" asked the General, as he gazed at the man with a sort of log.

"Oh, I've got gangrene, General."

"Gangrene! Why, that's a very dangerous disease, my man—very dangerous!" said Gen. Butler. "I never knew a man to have gangrene and recover. It always kills the patient before he's decently buried. I've had it myself!"

"Five years after this," confessed Mr. Perkins, laughingly, "Gen. Butler got even with me for telling the story. One night at Delmonico's dinner at Delmonico's the General arose, and looking over at me with mock gravity said:

"I have the honour of knowing three of the greatest stars—Hans the greatest living stars in America."

"Who are they?" asked the venerable Sam Ward, as he dropped a chicken partridge to listen to the General.

"Well, sir," said the General, as he scratched his head thoughtfully, "Mark Twain is one and Eli Perkins is the other two!"

"The *Danbury News* Man's wit has a mental flavor. It has to be thought of. For instance, the *Danbury News* Man (Mr. Bailey) was a poor man come to him with tears in his eyes one day, asking for help for his destitute and starving children.

"What do you need most?" asked Mr. Bailey.

"Well, we need bread, but if I can't have that I'll take tobacco."

"One day a solemn and religious Danbury man hailed a charcoal peddler with the query:

"Have you got charcoal in your wagon?"

"Yes, sir," said the expectant driver, stopping his horses.

"That's right," observed the religious man with an approving nod; "always tell the truth and people will respect you."

"And then he closed the door just in time to escape a brick hurled by the wicked peddler."

"One day I asked Mr. Bailey if they had any men in Connecticut."

"Lucky men!" he exclaimed, "why we have a man in Danbury, so say that instead of shovelling a path to the front gate he pinches the boy's ear with the spiffit till the neighbours come rushing in—and tread down the snow."

"Mr. McMasters was buying a house of Mr. Bailey and asked him if the house was cold in the winter."

"Cold," said Bailey, caustically, "I can't say as to that, it stands out-door."

"Speaking of the Indian rifle," says Bailey: "The Modocs have made another raid on our people, and murdered them. If ever, our Government goes hard of these savages, gets them right where they cannot escape, gets them wholly into its clutches—one contractor will make money."

"It is not learning but logic that counts most. The ability to see things in the correct light is a wonderful gift. A Chicago youth, residing in Englewood, possesses this rare quality. He and some other boys excelled the singer of a German

neighbour by tying a can to the tail of the latter's dog. The German later on saw the boy passing his house and called out to him: "You blamed little tell! If you come in here I give you a thrashing!" "No inducement whatever," said the youth. "I wouldn't come in there if you'd promise me three thrashings!"

THE TRUE PROTECTION.

Nowadays the fiscal policy is always a prominent plank in the platform of every politician, yet is it a wise policy on the part of the consumer to place a tax on the articles which they do not make but only consume? Suppose, for instance, the customs duty is 33 per cent. on imported goods, the wages of the laborer in all grades of employment in a country thus protected, should be 33 per cent. higher than in a free-trade country, to make things equal—but, is it ever the case? Tax protection like charity, begins at home, and in these days when the air is laden with microbes, bacteria and other germs of disease, it behoves us all to be on guard against the common enemy; old age kills but few, disease slays its thousands and millions, and all because mankind is so apathetic and careless about first signs of approaching sickness. Neuralgia, one of the most positive signs of the approach of some physical affliction, and requires immediate attention, before it has progressed beyond human aid and fatal disease brought in so appalling and startling, we wonder what it would be if those still under the cover of darkness were exposed to the scrutiny of the public gaze.

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"A beautiful young lady went to Mr. Carleton, the publisher, to get him to print a book for her."

"You mean to publish your book, don't you?" asked Mr. Carleton.

"Well, now, what is the difference between printing and publishing a book?" asked the young lady, opening her eyes bewilderingly, as young ladies often do.

"Why, the difference between publishing and printing," said Mr. Carleton, "is simply this: if I should print a kiss of a beautiful young lady's cheek it would simply be private printing; but if I should go out and tell the whole world about it, that would be publishing, and the meanest kind of publishing, too."

"I should like so," said the young lady.

The ball thus set rolling, Mr. Perkins gradually got set and scored highly.

"Two of our best American stories," said he, "originated with Gen. Butler. Ten years ago I wrote how Gen. Butler went into a hospital in Washington not long before, to express sympathy with the patients."

"What is the matter with you, my man?" asked the General, as he gazed at the man with a sort of log.

"Oh, I've got gangrene, General."

"Gangrene! Why, that's a very dangerous disease, my man—very dangerous!" said Gen. Butler. "I never knew a man to have gangrene and recover. It always kills the patient before he's decently buried. I've had it myself!"

"Five years after this," confessed Mr. Perkins, laughingly, "Gen. Butler got even with me for telling the story. One night at Delmonico's dinner at Delmonico's the General arose, and looking over at me with mock gravity said:

"I have the honour of knowing three of the greatest stars—Hans the greatest living stars in America."

"Who are they?" asked the venerable Sam Ward, as he dropped a chicken partridge to listen to the General.

"Well, sir," said the General, as he scratched his head thoughtfully, "Mark Twain is one and Eli Perkins is the other two!"

"The *Danbury News* Man's wit has a mental flavor. It has to be thought of. For instance, the *Danbury News* Man (Mr. Bailey) was a poor man come to him with tears in his eyes one day, asking for help for his destitute and starving children.

"What do you need most?" asked Mr. Bailey.

"Well, we need bread, but if I can't have that I'll take tobacco."

"One day a solemn and religious Danbury man hailed a charcoal peddler with the query:

"Have you got charcoal in your wagon?"

"Yes, sir," said the expectant driver, stopping his horses.

"That's right," observed the religious man with an approving nod; "always tell the truth and people will respect you."

"And then he closed the door just in time to escape a brick hurled by the wicked peddler."

"One day I asked Mr. Bailey if they had any men in Connecticut."

"Lucky men!" he exclaimed, "why we have a man in Danbury, so say that instead of shovelling a path to the front gate he pinches the boy's ear with the spiffit till the neighbours come rushing in—and tread down the snow."

"Mr. McMasters was buying a house of Mr. Bailey and asked him if the house was cold in the winter."

"Cold," said Bailey, caustically, "I can't say as to that, it stands out-door."

"Speaking of the Indian rifle," says Bailey:

"The Modocs have made another raid on our people, and murdered them. If ever, our Government goes hard of these savages, gets them right where they cannot escape, gets them wholly into its clutches—one contractor will make money."

"It is not learning but logic that counts most. The ability to see things in the correct light is a wonderful gift. A Chicago youth, residing in Englewood, possesses this rare quality. He and some other boys excelled the singer of a German

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship.

"FORMOSA."

Capts. Bathers, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1892.

Commercial.

LATEST QUOTATIONS
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—85 per cent.
prem. sellers.

The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £600.
paid up—10 per cent. dis. sellers.

The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders'
shares, \$200 per share, sellers.

The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—
\$500 shares and buyers.

The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits Ltd.—
Founders' shares, \$175 sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—2 per cent.
premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—2 per cent.
premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 per cent.
premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$85, per
share, sellers and buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$60 per
share, sellers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 235 per share,
sellers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$99 per
share, sellers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—\$102, buyers.

Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150
per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$265
share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$84 per share,
buyers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—
\$264 sellers.

China and Manla Steam Ship Company—25
per share, sellers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—
35 per cent. discount, sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$37 per share,
sellers.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$85
per cent. premium, sellers.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$148 per share,
sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$20, sales and
sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures
—\$50.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company,
Limited—\$6 per share, sellers.

The Shamen Hotel Co., Limited—\$8 per
share, sellers.

Punjab and Sungaleh Dur Samantan Mining Co.—
80 cents per share, buyers.

The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—40 cents
per share, sellers.

New Imuris Mining Co., Limited—\$1.60, per
share, sellers and buyers.

The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—
nominal.

Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$180, per share,
buyers.

The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—
\$4 per share, buyers.

The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—15 cents
per share, sales and sellers.

London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—\$2
sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$115
per share, buyers.

Lanun Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$29
per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$15 per share
sales and sellers.

Cruckshank & Co., Limited—\$12 per share,
sales and buyers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$4 per
share, buyers.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—
\$7 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—
\$5 per share, sellers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$20
per share, sellers.

H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$13 per share,
sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company—\$18 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company,
Limited—\$95 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$102 per share,
sales.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$63 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—
\$65 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—
\$7 per share, sellers.

The Green Island Cement Co.—\$6 per share,
sellers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$28
per share, sales and sellers.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—
\$25 per share, nominal.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co.,
Limited—\$40 per share, sellers.

EXCHANGE.

On LONDON—Bank, T. T. 2/10
Bank Bills, on demand 2/10
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/10
Credits at 4 months' sight 2/10
Documentary Bills, at 4 months'
sight 2/11

On PARIS—
Bank Bills, on demand 3/57
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/67

On INDIA—
T. T. 22/3

On Demand 22/3

On SHANGHAI—
Bank, T. T. 7/1

Private, 30 days' sight 7/2

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. W. W. Clifford. Mr. F. E. Shean.
Mr. M. M. Kuhn. Mr. J. M. Speer.
Rev. J. M. Morton, B.A. Mr. W. Tarn.
Surgeon-Major & Mme. Captain Tillett.
Robbins. Mr. E. Tuck.

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Mr. F. Badley. Mr. F. Maitland.
Capt. and Mrs. Black. Captain Munro.
Mr. and Mrs. Perkins.
Mr. Budd. Mr. G. H. Price.
Mr. Chaudet. Mr. T. Richards.
Mr. Chau Grant. Mrs. Rogers & children.
Mr. W. H. Foster. Mr. Sparke.
Mr. Haselden. Mr. A. Flithay Smith.
Mr. Thomas Howard. Mr. Wm. Smith.
Mr. Morton Jones. Mr. Stephen.
Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Captain Stewart.
Joseph. Mr. Geo. L. Tomlin.
Mr. V. Kofod. Mr. H. P. Tooker.
Mr. E. W. Maitland.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Gaile*,
with mails, etc., from San Francisco to the 15th
instant, left Yokohama on the 13th instant, and
may be expected here on the 20th.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *China*, with
mails, etc., left San Francisco for the port of
Yokohama on the 15th instant.

STEAMERS.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
The steamer *Arratoon Aspar*, from Calcutta,
left Singapore on the 12th instant, and is due
here on the 19th.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer
Empress of Japan, from Vancouver, left Kobe
for Shanghai, —Per *Yew-moon* on Monday, the
18th instant, at 3:30 P.M.

For Singapore.—Per *Yew-moon* on Monday, the
18th instant, at 3:30 P.M.

For Singapore and London.—Per *Pembroke*,
on Tuesday, the 19th instant, at 11:30 A.M.

For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—Per
Wlego on Tuesday, the 19th instant, at 11:30
A.M.

For Yokohama and Hiogo.—Per *Oceania* on
Tuesday, the 19th instant at 11:30 A.M.

For Yokohama and San Francisco.—Per
City of Rio de Janeiro on Tuesday, the 19th
instant, at 11:30 A.M.

For Singapore.—Per *Wlego* on Tuesday, the 19th
instant, at 11:30 A.M.

For Singapore.—Per *Bellona* on Thursday,
the 21st instant, at 3:30 P.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per
Verona on Friday, the 22nd instant, at 5 P.M.

The Navigazione Generale Italiana steamer,
Stagno left Bombay on the 15th instant, and is
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